

Newsletter

OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT



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Number 155

FALL 1991

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COVER ILLUSTRATION:
Poster. "Napoleon in Egypt" Advertisement for June 1895 *Century Magazine*. Designed by E. Grosset, 1895. 16x11 inches

COLLÈGE DE FRANCE
Cabinet d'Egyptologie
Inventaire B ...104950.....

THE 1991 PRELIMINARY FIELD SEASON AT TELL ER-RUB'A (MENDES)

DONALD B. REDFORD

Editor's Note: Donald B. Redford is director of the Akheneten Temple Project at the Kamak Temple complex. He is a professor in the department of Near Eastern Studies at the University of Toronto.

A certain degree of "mystery" surrounds the site of Tell er-Rub'a/Mendes. Although mentioned in archaic texts, and displaying a toponym which certainly goes back to Prehistoric times, Mendes is not within the mainstream of either political nor cultic development of the nascent Pharaonic state. Its ram-cult stands at the periphery of religious establishments contributing to the symbolism of the new Pharaonic government; and in the Pyramid Texts and Coffin Texts, both B3 nb-dd and the city are mentioned less frequently than the neighbouring Busiris. Yet the city occurs in inscriptions without interruption into the

New Kingdom (when, in the Book of the Dead allusions to it abound) and beyond into the Libyan period when it became for a time the bailiwick of one of the Chiefs of the Me(shwesh). The Saïtes lavished their attention upon the city, and in the early 4th Century B.C. it provided Egypt with the royal house of the 29th Dynasty. The city continued to thrive into Ptolemaic times when Ptolemy Philadelphus favored it with a visit, and when the historian of the same name counted Mendes as his place of birth. Thereafter, however, it sinks into oblivion and sources conspire to suggest that the site was abandoned in favour of neighbouring Thmuis.

The configuration of the present mound of Tell er-Rub'a does not immediately accommodate or dovetail with the encapsulated history we have sketched above. True, my colleagues R. Wenke of the University of Washington

and D. Brewer of Illinois University have identified predynastic and archaic period levels; and New York University over twenty years ago dated the standing naos to Amasis and uncovered a late Old Kingdom mastaba field. But where are the Middle Kingdom remains? Or those of the New Kingdom? Can the areas occupied during the 3rd Intermediate Period be located; and did the 29th Dynasty leave behind any royal burials? Where was the original site of the shrine of the ram-god, or its sacred lake (if there was

one)? Where ran the Mendesian arm of the Nile and how did it articulate with the Butic canal? What was the plan of the Amasis temple? When precisely, and why, was Tell er-Rub'a abandoned?

All these questions and more impose themselves on him who would consider the excavation of this important site. Answers, moreover, are not immediately forthcoming because of the size of the mound. And certain definite strategies are imperative for any expedition concerned

with the site. A "walk-over" survey for the collection of ceramic diagnostics, a magnetometer survey, a methodical archaeological progression from "known-to-unknown" - these become absolute *sine qua non* for any expedition planning a long-term investigation of Mendes.

For the preliminary 1991 season a magnetometer and a "walk-over survey proved beyond our ability - these will be undertaken in due course - the procedure of discreet excavation to address specific problems was carried through in three fields.

Field H

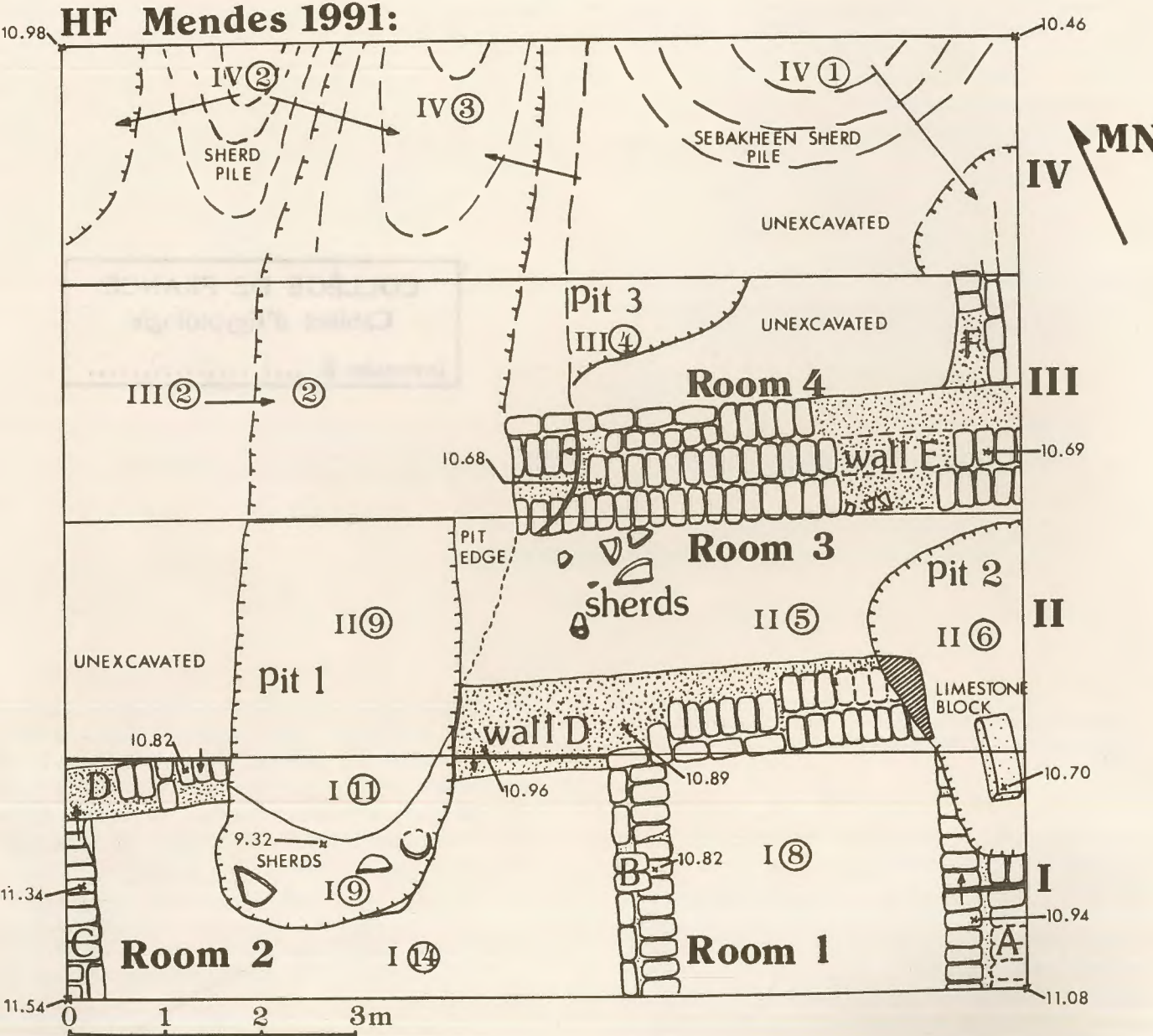
The area in which, in the original format of the Amasis temple, four large naoi stood within an enclosure, was excavated by the New York University expedition of a generation ago. Pristine stratification, however, still exists on the south and west of the enclosure wall of this cella; and this stratification we propose to investigate. In the '91 season we laid in one 10 x 10 meter square due south of the eastern face of the naos - square HF - at a distance of c. 60 meters from the naos.

Square HF (0-S100 - W100-200) was dug to a depth of the first building phase (c. 1.5m. in depth). It should be borne in mind that originally the ground level in this part of the site was considerably higher than it is today: sebak-



A general view of square HF facing north towards the remaining naos of the Amasis temple, (Mendes 1991 season).

hin in the 19th Century have pillaged the terrain, removing at least one building level, if not more. The uppermost surviving level belongs to a "Middle Kingdom" tradition (if this is interpreted in the broadest sense), and revealed substantial walls of a domestic nature. Of more immediate importance perhaps, however, was the bottom of a large, oval pit which had been dug from some upper level, long



TOP PLAN: Square HF. (Mendes 1991 season).



A selection of several terracotta female figurines from Trench L-II locus 20 (Mendes 1991 season).

since removed by sebakhin. The pit had penetrated well into the "Middle Kingdom" level, and its outline was easy to detect. The ceramic content of this intrusive depression has not yet been completely quantified, but the number of individual vessels (all broken) is quite large. The horizon is entirely pre-Ptolemaic, and includes a complete range of types from Saite to 30th Dynasty. Of particular interest are the large oblong or globular storage jars typical of the Late Period.

Test-Trench L

Approximately 150 meters SE of the Amasis naos lies a square depression in the surviving tell. Viewed from the temenos wall to the north, or the high mounds to the east, this has all the earmarks of a lake or basin filled with water. Surviving texts (mainly of late date) speak of at least two features of the city that could be identified as a harbor or a (sacred?) lake; but in the present case it is difficult to see how the depression in question, if it is a sacred lake, could have communicated with the Amasis temple whose orientation has nothing to do with a feature lying to the SE. Does the Amasis temple, in fact, represent the site of the original temple of the "Buck, Lord of *DDI*"? Could this rectangular "lake" be some kind of inner basin, connecting by an eastern "gap" which can still be detected in the tell, with the great eastern "harbor"?

The area of the "sacred lake" is at present clearly defined (from aerial photographs or from the tallest part of the surviving temenos wall) by a thick growth of wild grass which delineates a square roughly 110m. on a side. Three corners are well defined by the growth of foliage; only the western corner seems "rounded". Initially it was decided to lay in a series of squares which would form an elongated 8-meter wide trench from the western corner toward the Amasis naos (see below, square LB). No sooner, however, had we begun to excavate the first two-meter trench of square LB than we realized the placement of the square was not going to intersect the margin of the lake. We therefore decided to run a 2-meter wide trench, c. 19 meters long (E-W) at a point midway along the western side of the lake, some 60 meters south of square LB.

Test-trench L proved highly successful. We determined that the lake was indeed a lake, and had been lined with a mud-brick casemate structure, probably veneered in limestone. The content of the casemate in terms of ceramics yielded Late Period sherds devoid of anything Ptolemaic; and we therefore opine that this (latest) lining of the lake dates to sometime between the Saite Period and Dynasty 30 (c. 550-340 B.C.). As our trench descended further towards the center of the lake, the sherds of the latest deposition contained clear examples of Ptolemaic; and in a 1-meter swath within throwing distance of the margin of the lake we brought to light over 100 terracotta figurines. These included fertility figurines, riders-on-horseback, animals, Bes figures and (occasionally) erotica. Certainly they had been deposited into the lake at a time

when it was filling up and perhaps shrinking in size in mid-Ptolemaic times, just before the abandonment of the site. We have thus determined that 1. the lake was in existence and in use from the 6th to 3rd Century B.C. and 2. it was in disuse sometime late (?) in the Ptolemaic period, perhaps when the entire site was abandoned. We have yet to discover the date of the conversion of the area into a lake, and its earlier phases of development.

Square LB

At the western corner of the sacred lake and aligned with the corner of the surviving naos, a square encoded LB was laid in to measure 8 meters on a side. This was excavated to the uppermost building phase, which proved to be pre-Ptolemaic. Substantial house walls were laid bare belonging to a building which had been built on a west-to-east slope, and therefore having deeper foundations on the east. Both the ceramic contents of the floor and of the bricks (i.e. period of occupation and period of building) pointed to the same period for the life of the structure, viz. the 6th through 4th Centuries B.C. It had passed out of use and been destroyed before the lake fell into disuse: no Ptolemaic material at all was recovered from the loci in this quadrant.

The ceramic content of the single LB building phase we uncovered was the most homogenous of the three squares excavated. Here we consistently retrieved large sherds of well-fired silt ware, of bright red tinge (only 5% of the ceramic content consisted of orange marl, much less than at contemporary Karnak!) Forms included first and foremost (in quantity) a large well-fired hole-mouth jar, with inner thickened rim which, at Karnak (only a few examples), dates to the 30th Dynasty and a little earlier; a thickened rim storage jar with handles (unknown at Karnak); inverting roll-rimmed jars; simple bowls of all sorts; a variety of stirrup-jars; platters and cauldrons of types common to Upper and Lower Egypt in the Late Period. Imported ware included in the main Phoenician storage jars of a type which were imported into Egypt from the late 8th Century to the 4th Century B.C.

NAPOLEON'S MISSING ORACLE PAPYRUS

BOB BRIER

Editor's Note: Bob Brier is Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at CW Post University (Long Island, NY), and the author of *Ancient Egyptian Magic*. Dr. Brier is an authority on the Napoleonic era in Egypt, particularly its Egyptological interests.

It is usually agreed that modern Egyptology begins with Napoleon's expedition to Egypt. Along with the discovery of the Rosetta stone, the publication of the *Description de l'Égypte*¹ helped establish a scientific approach to the study of Egypt. Perhaps the most bizarre Egyptological effect to come out of the Egyptian campaign is a literary hoax which can be traced, I believe, to the publication of the *Description de l'Égypte*. To understand the history of the hoax, one must understand only the basics of the Egyptian campaign.

Napoleon left for Egypt on May 19, 1798 from Toulon. In addition to his army, he took with him a smaller corps of artists, engineers, and scientists to study Egypt. The campaign was a disaster but while Napoleon was losing one third of his army, the savants were studying the flora and fauna, copying inscriptions on temples, and planning what was to become the Suez Canal. When they returned to France, they produced the monumental *Description de l'Égypte* which was composed of eleven folio volumes of illustrations and seven smaller volumes of text. The work was begun shortly after the men returned from Egypt in 1801, but because of the size of the project, it took over two decades to complete.

Napoleon, himself, ordered that funds should be made available for the publication and during March of 1802, the members of the Commission on the Arts and Sciences who had been in Egypt received letters requesting manuscripts to be considered for inclusion. The work was to be in four parts: Geography, Natural History, The Modern State, and Ancient Egypt. Edmé François Jomard, the geographer, was appointed editor.

It was not until 1809 that the first installment of the research was published as the first volume of the *Description de l'Égypte*. Throughout the years of preparation, the scholars had submitted articles for consideration and teams of engravers had prepared copper plates for the illustrations, but there were repeated problems with the funding. In 1804 Bonaparte, who was now Napoleon I, Emperor of the French, asked for an estimate of how much money was needed to complete the project. When told that the engraving costs alone would be 600,000 francs, he was displeased but supplied enough funds to sustain the project. By 1809, Napoleon had lost all patience and decreed that the entire work be completed by 1811. That deadline was missed by over a decade.

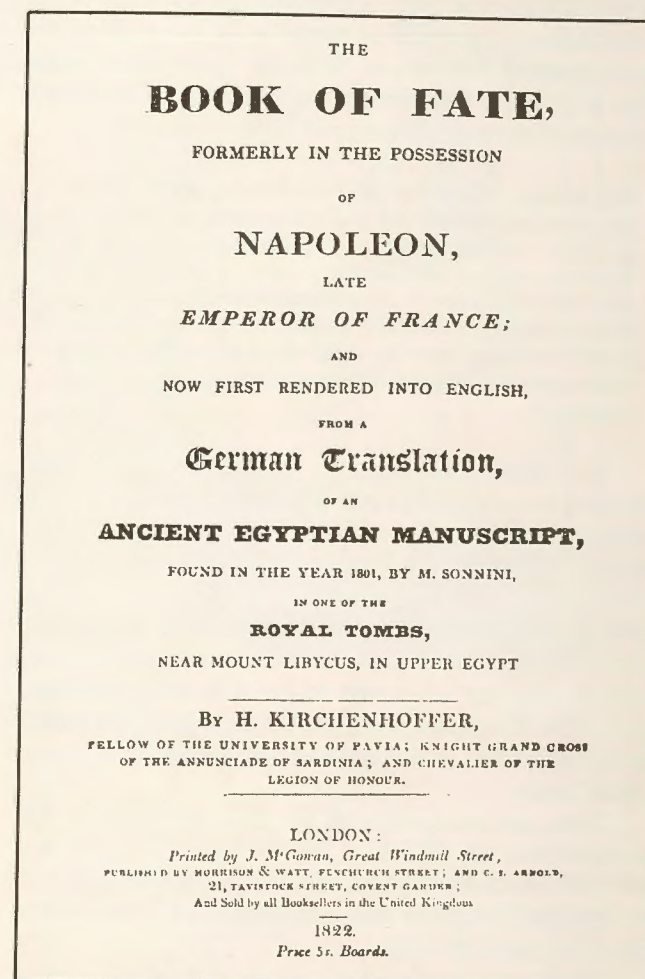


Fig. 1 Title page for "Book of Fate."

To satisfy impatient subscribers, book collectors, and the Emperor, it was decided to issue the work in stages. Five printers were needed to handle the job. The director of the Imprimerie Imperiale, Jean-Joseph Marcel, one of the two printers who had been in Egypt with Napoleon, oversaw the first installments. There were enormous production difficulties. The illustrative plates were so large and numerous that a machine was invented to save labor by automatically engraving the sky in the landscape views.

The first years of the 1820's were important ones to Egyptology. In 1821 the final volume of the illustrations for the *Description de l'Égypte* was in print, and in the following year, Champollion published his *Lettre a M. Dacier* giving the rudiments of the Egyptian language. Also in 1822, there appeared in London a book called "The Book of Fate."² The title page offers much information (fig. 1). We are told that the book is a translation of a

translation of a papyrus found in Egypt in 1801 by M. Sonnini. The dedication (fig. 2) gives still more information. Dedicated to Marie Louise, the English translation was made at her request from a manuscript formerly in the possession of Napoleon. This dedication is signed "Herman Kirchenhoffer."

The translator's preface fills in the rest of the intriguing story. Sonnini in 1801 "...accompanied the First Consul in his famous expedition to Egypt.... At the head of the 'Commission of Arts' was M. Sonnini." In the valley of the kings he found a mummy and attached to that mummy's left breast was a long papyrus roll. Next we are told:

Mr. Sonnini hastened to the First Consul, whose curiosity, likewise, being much excited by viewing this hieroglyphical treasure, sent for a learned Copt, who after an attentive perusal, discovered a key whereby he was enabled to decipher the characters. After great labor, he accomplished this task, and dictated its contents to Napoleon's secretary, who in order to preserve the matter secret, translated and wrote them down in the German language³.

The introduction explains that Napoleon repeatedly consulted the manuscript and it became essential to him. However, when he retreated from Leipzig in 1813 it came into the possession of a Prussian officer who sold it to a French officer who was a prisoner of war at Konigsburg. When he died of his wounds it was sent to his family. When Napoleon was on St. Helena it was given to the Empress who was never able to get it to her exiled husband. After Napoleon's death the Empress gave permission for the publication in English and thus we have the "Book of Fate" today.

There are problems with the facts presented in the introduction to the "Book of Fate." Napoleon could not have been given the papyrus in 1801. When he saw that the Egyptian Campaign was a hopeless cause, he left for France in August of 1799.

Sonnini, the purported discoverer of the papyrus, was an officer and engineer in the French Navy who was sent to examine Egypt for the government. He sailed for Egypt in 1777 and returned to France in 1780. As far as the records indicate, he never returned to Egypt. When the French expedition left for Egypt, Sonnini still had not published the results of his research and only did so in 1800 under the title "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt."⁴ He apologizes for the 20-year delay and mentions that the French were then in Egypt.

In his book Sonnini describes Egypt and its monuments in some detail, but never mentions discovering a mummy or a papyrus. Even though Sonnini is described as head of the Commission of Arts of the Egyptian expedition, it is certain that he never was in Egypt with Napoleon.

I believe that the author of these errors has confused his secondary sources. One person who was with Napoleon in Egypt was Vivant Denon, an artist who later became the first director of the Louvre, then called the Musée Napoleon. He was the senior artist on the expedition and thus

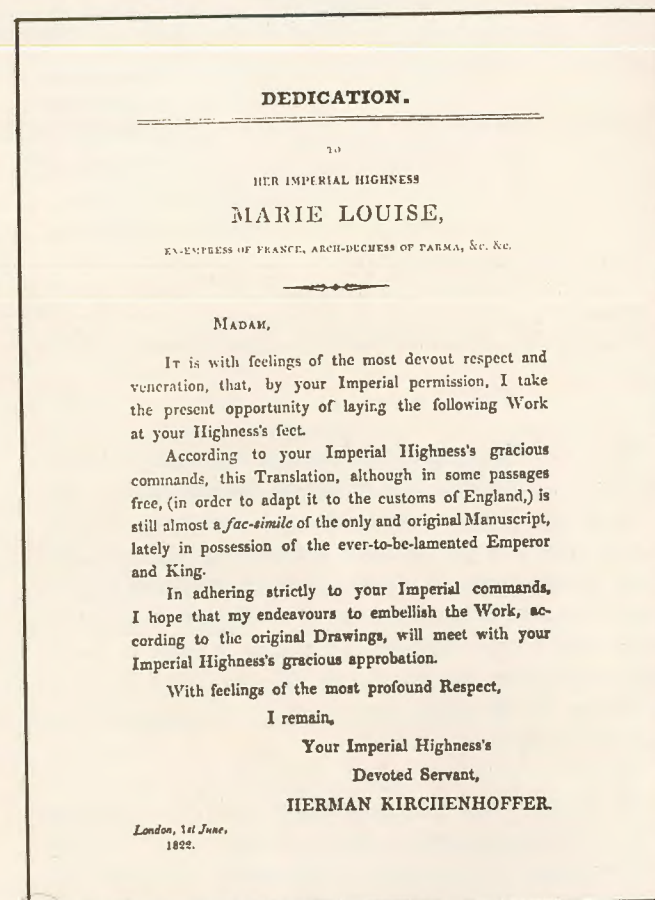


Fig. 2 Dedication for "Book of Fate."

might have been considered as having the title head of the Commission of Arts. Denon is an especially likely candidate for having been confused with Sonnini because in 1802 he published a book of his experiences on the campaign with almost the same title as Sonnini's: "Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Egypte."⁵ Thus it was Denon who was in Egypt with Napoleon and who headed the artists, but did he discover a papyrus in 1801? Here the answer is a clear 'no.' Not only is the discovery of a papyrus not mentioned in Denon's book, but he left Egypt on the same ship as Napoleon in August of 1799.

The Napoleonic expedition did, in fact, discover quite a few papyri and these were published in the *Description de l'Égypte* in volumes II and V of the Antiquities section. Plate 60 of Volume II shows the Book of the Dead of Lady Irtayerou and plates 72-75 depict a 27-foot long Ptolemaic Book of the Dead. Shown here (fig. 3) is part of a Book of the Dead for a chantress of Amun.

The "Book of Fate" reproduces the hieroglyphs on the papyrus supposedly found by Sonnini and clearly it looks like none of those in the *Description de l'Égypte* (fig. 4). Rather, it seems to be a compilation of signs, with some wonderful anachronisms thrown in, such as the open book, or the valentine heart complete with Cupid's arrow. The tents are very much like Napoleon's campaign tents, while other hieroglyphs seem to be Masonic symbols.



Fig. 3 Book of the Dead for a chantress of Amun.

While the table of hieroglyphs looks nothing like any papyrus ever found in Egypt, it is well suited to its purpose - a fortune telling device. Even the way it was used and its supposed origin in Egypt are curious. The text's heading indicates that it was dictated by Hermes Trismegistus to one Balaspis to be conveyed to the priests of Egypt. The work is titled "The Written Roll of Man's Fate" and was to be used by the priests to answer questions about the future posed by their constituents.

After sacrifices have been made the questioner is to dip a reed in the sacrificial blood and within a circle containing the twelve signs of the zodiac he is to quickly make a row of strokes. The row is to be more than twelve but one should not count. Five of these rows are to be produced and the final product might look something like:

/////////
/////////
/////////
/////////
/////////

These rows will determine which hieroglyph is the answer to the question. If the row is odd then a star is

placed to the right; if it is even two stars. Thus one is left with a set of five single or pairs of stars which might look like:

**
*
**
*
*

One uses this set to consult the chart of hieroglyphs. The priest of Egypt is to find the set of stars at the top of the chart which matches the set produced by the questioner. The petitioner then tells the priest which of the 32 questions listed he wishes answered. The questions are on the left side of the chart so by following the question with one finger to the right and the stars with another downward, the two lines will meet at one hieroglyph. This hieroglyph is then looked up in the body of the text to find the answer to the question.

The translator tells us that attached to the beginning of the manuscript was a sheet written in the Emperor's hand asking questions and recording the answers received. When Napoleon asked "Will my name be immortalized and will posterity applaud it?" his answer was the pyramid

hieroglyph. The corresponding answer is "Thy name will be handed down, with the memory of thy deeds, to the most distant posterity."

Since the facts of the finding of the oracle are dubious, we might ask where did it come from? It is clear that it wasn't found on a mummy and given by Sonnini to Napoleon. There is no historical record indicating that Napoleon ever consulted such a work, so how did the hoax arise? My belief is that the chart actually does have some connection with Napoleon and the Egyptian campaign, but clearly not the one stated.

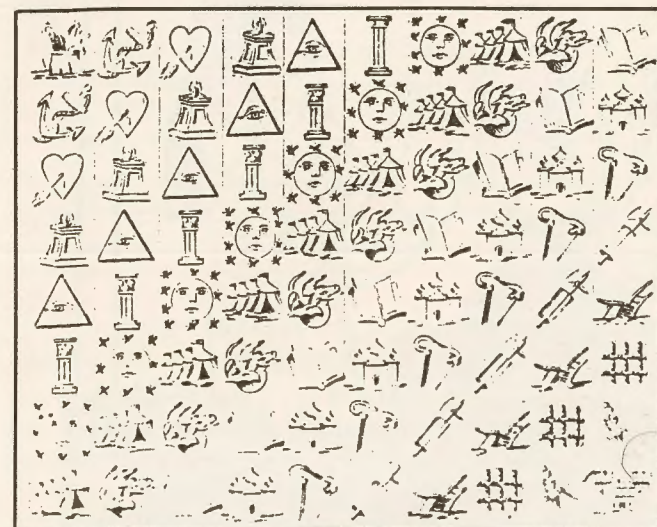


Fig. 4 "Papyrus" from "Book of Fate."

In the fifth volume of the Antiquities section of the *Description de l'Égypte*, the 50th plate is a chart of hieroglyphs (fig 5). At first glance this looks quite similar to the chart in the "Book of Fate." If one didn't read the accompanying text one might well think that it was a papyrus found by the expedition. Actually, no hieroglyph chart has ever been found in Egypt and what plate 50 shows is a compilation of hieroglyphs from the tomb and temple walls which the scientists put together to assist in the decipherment of the ancient Egyptian language. I believe the author of the "Book of Fate" (not Thrice Great Hermes) may have seen this plate in the *Description de l'Égypte* and later concocted his own chart with the story of how it was found and used.

There is also an interesting parallel for the process of selecting the hieroglyph and looking up its meaning. The Chinese oracle, the "I Ching" or "Book of Changes," uses a very similar technique. Instead of lines drawn, one divides piles of yarrow stalks or throws ching coins to determine odd or even -- like our "Book of Fate," a binary system. A slight difference is that the "Book of Fate" has five binary units yielding 32 possible combinations while the "I Ching" has six units yielding hexagrams with 64 possible combinations. In the "I Ching" one looks up the meaning of each of the 64 possibilities in the text and this is the answer. The fortune telling device in the "Book of Fate" seems to be an adaptation of the "I Ching" using an impression of an illustration in the *Description de l'Égypte*.

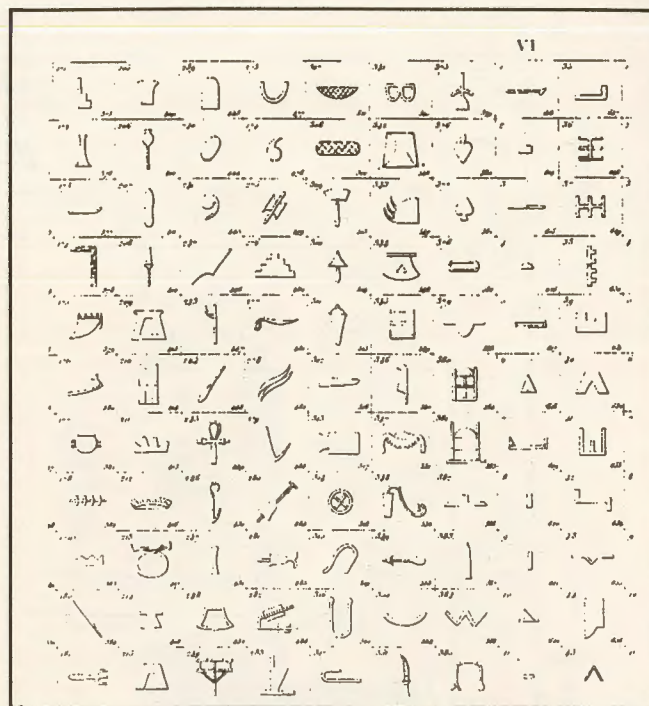


Fig. 5 Detail of hieroglyph chart from *Description de l'Égypte*.



Fig. 6 First American edition of "Book of Fate."

The "Book of Fate" was published one year after Napoleon's death, and thus there was no fear of his exposing the fraud. The book was a great success and went through two dozen editions in its first decade. By this time, thanks to the work of the savants on the Napoleonic expedition to Egypt, hieroglyphs were well understood and the public would have recognized the chart as a hoax. Consequently, later editions changed the story considerable.

An 1833 edition⁶ still describes the manuscript as owned by Napoleon and taken at Leipzig, etc., etc., but it is described as "...written in the German language nearly five hundred years ago." There is no discussion of an Egyptian papyrus or of the Empress.

The first American edition⁷ (fig. 6), published in the middle of the last century, is derived from the 50th London edition and there is no longer mention even of a German manuscript. It merely states that this is a method used by the Emperor for predicting the future.

When the scientists on the French Commission of Arts and Sciences put together the chart on plate 50 of Volume V of the *Description De l'Égypte*, they were consciously working towards the decipherment of hieroglyphic inscriptions. They numbered each sign and grouped them according to categories such as human figures, parts of humans, parts of animals, etc., so that scholars could refer to them easily. Their legacy can be seen in today's Gardiner's sign list which also numbers and groups hieroglyphs according to the same characteristics used by Napoleon's men.

The Savants knew that the time of hieroglyphic decipherment was near, and they probably could have predicted that their chart would survive, altered and improved by modern philologists. They would probably get a good laugh at the second legacy they left us -- Napoleon's "Book of Fate."

NOTES

1. *Description de l'Égypte, ou Recueil des Observations et des Recherches qui ont été faites en Égypte pendant l'Expedition de l'Armée Française.* (Paris: Imprimerie Imperiale) 1809-1828.
2. *The Book of Fate.* H. Krichenhoffer, trans. (London: J.M. McGowan) 1822.
3. *Ibid.* p.x.
4. C.S. Sonnini. *Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt.* (Paris: P. Didot L'Aine) 1802.
5. Vivant Denon. *Voyages dans la Basse et la Haute Égypte.* (Paris: P. Didot L'Aine) 1802.
6. M.S. Dagnell. *The Cabinet, or Philosopher's Masterpiece.* (London: n.p.) 1833.
7. *The Book of Fate.* (New York: n.p.) n.d.

ARCE ESTABLISHES CONSERVATION FUND FOR EAO

The American Research Center in Egypt has opened a Conservation Fund for the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, the aim of which is to collect funds for the purchase of materials needed for the conservation of Egyptian monuments. The idea for the fund grew out of the visit to the U.S. of Dr. Shawki Nakhla, general director of the Department of Research and Conservation, who attended the annual meeting of ARCE in April 1991.

During his time in this country, Dr. Nakhla discussed the current work being done on the monuments in Egypt and expressed the desire to establish a fund that would enable his department to receive materials desperately needed for conservation yet unavailable in Egypt. As Dr. Mohamed I. Bakr, chairman of the EAO, wrote Terry Walz, the Executive Director of ARCE, in May, "These materials are not by any way available in the Egyptian market and the need for them is urgent for the salvage of Egyptian antiquities."

The establishment of the fund coincided with the appearance of an article in the *Traveler Magazine* by John Anthony West, entitled "Save the Seven," a feature on the environmental damage being done to seven great wonders of the world, including the monuments of the Nile Valley. Readers were asked to send a contribution of \$50 to the American Research Center in Egypt for the purchase of conservation materials, and in return ARCE sent out a specially designed "Save the Seven" T-Shirt that was donated by the Traveler.

ARCE members are urged to contribute to the Conservation Fund, so if you would like to receive the attractive T-shirt, please forward your contribution of \$50 to the New York office.

We are extremely pleased to be able to provide this assistance to the EAO, and we are thankful to Mr. West for mentioning us to *Traveler Magazine* when it was in editorial stages.

IN THE FIELD . . .

Typical archaeological site reports often make dull and dry reading of the most fascinating subject matters. Informal journals and letters more often capture the atmosphere and events on a dig. NARCE will make this a regular feature, and encourages other such contributions from those In the Field. . .

A SUMMER IN RUINS: OR OUR SEVEN QUFTIS

ELIZABETH RODENBECK

Editor's Note: A long time friend of ARCE, Elizabeth Rodenbeck has worked on several other of its expeditions, including Fustat, which she wrote about in NARCE 90 (Summer, 1974): "Diary of a Dig."

During the summer of 1972 an expedition under the auspices of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and the American University in Cairo, tackled the job of cleaning and recording a set of mastabas which had been excavated by American Egyptologist George Reisner in the 1920's. Reisner died leaving the work incomplete.

This tomb complex is situated in the Western Cemetery in the right-angle made by the pyramids of Cheops and Kephren. It is composed of four large tombs made of huge blocks of golden limestone. Two are approached by open courtyards leading to inner chambers; the other two have elegantly recessed doorways with reliefs on jambs and lintels. Reliefs in a fairly good state of preservation cover the walls of the inner chambers. Huddled against these larger tombs are numerous less sophisticated mastabas made of desert stone and mudbrick, with rough burial shafts, and sometimes small false doors.

The larger tombs belonged to a father, son and grandsons: Iymery, Iti, Shepeskaf-Ankh, and Nefer-Bau-Ptau, members of a prominent family who lived during the Fifth Dynasty. One of the puzzles of the expedition was to ascertain from new readings of the inscriptions the precise nature of this family: what was their relationship to each other? What was their office at court? Evidently they were connected with agriculture, and seemed to be stewards or large landowners.

These were six parts to the work of the expedition, which operated for eight weeks during the hot July and August of 1972. On the exterior of the tomb complex seven diggers and 25 basket boys cleared away the sand and debris down to the gebel; the ground plan was mapped and drawn; a mason was employed to cut new stones and shore up a few

weak places; inside, once the bats (said to be rabid) had been smoked out, all the reliefs were carefully cleaned by a conservator and his assistant, using a barrage of lethal looking chemicals to remove layers of dirt, old shellac and graffiti, and bring out the contours and colours of the finely sculpted reliefs.

When these were ready, they were meticulously traced by artists Clare, Helen and Susan, onto heavy tracing paper. To trace the upper registers the girls had to perch on ladders and work at awkward angles. What with the fumes of the chemicals and the heat, not from the desert sun but from neon lights, it was exhausting work. Later the drawings were inked under less arduous conditions on a houseboat moored on the Nile. Lastly the hieroglyphics were noted and deciphered by expert epigraphers.

I was assistant supervisor and site mapper. I won't dwell on the inadequacy of my preparation for these tasks. With the help of a wonderful Turkish girl named Melek, I muddled through.

Every day we put in about seven hours work. Acquiring the habit of getting up at 5:30 a.m. was torture for the first two weeks. I would haul on my most ancient jeans, a shirt, tennis shoes and tennis hat, grab my sunglasses and drive up the Nile in the pre-dawn to the houseboat to join the rest of the team. During five minutes wait there, I would gulp a scalding cup of delicious tea and devour a few scraps of bread and cheese, before being loaded into a taxi by the boss, and borne out to Gizeh along the dead straight Pyramids Road, plastered with garish nightclub posters. As the taxi climbed up the hill past the famous Mena House Hotel, the sun rose in the east behind us in majesty, casting an opalescent apricot light on the stones of pyramids and tombs. The taxi changed down to bottom gear, groaned and growled. Dozens of wild desert dogs dashed barking around us. We arrived at Nefer Bau Ptau and stumbled blinking out of the cab.

Quftis (traditional archaeological workers from Upper Egypt) and basket boys were already at work shovelling sand into their baskets or zambils, made from old motor tires, and walking off to a distance of a hundred yards or so to dump it, the sand dismally trickling down their backs from the holes in the baskets as they shuffled long. At first glance not an edifying sight.

Every morning we went through the same greeting ritual, making a round of the site and shaking each of our seven Quftis by the hand, learning their names and passing the time of day for a moment in inadequate Arabic, which led to some hilarious misunderstandings. Did I propose to Abd el'Ati by mistake? Apparently I promised to bring them figs and mangoes, plums and pears, which I failed to produce.

Our seven Quftis laboured unsparingly, never slacked, were always respectful without being obsequious, and never once did they beg or scrounge although they were only earning 25-35 piasters an hour. The foreman was young for a rais, and as graceful as a peacock with his little black moustache turned up at the ends. He struck poses on the rocks silhouetting himself against the sky, sometimes descending to flip the basket boys around the ears with his short stick, ut-

tering a curse or two. Next in important was Abd el'Ati, a tough chap, reputedly a widower with six children. Then there were Bishari, Fathi, Ahmed, Dikruni, and Hoderi, a blondish man with pink cheeks.

From time to time the Quftis would sing at their work, led by Ra'is Mahmoud, or by Abd el'Ati. Whichever one of them it was would sing the verses while the other Quftis and basket boys took up the chorus. Sometimes they sang for the boss and the archaeologists, but sometimes quite spontaneously for themselves. Abd el'Ati would gather up his pale green skirts and climb onto a rock, throwing himself into his singing and clapping. Some of the Upper Egyptian folk songs are religious, but more often they tell stories of country life, the indiscretions of mothers in law, village girls, or water buffaloes, enhanced with endless choruses and repeats. The rambunctious basket boys would fall into the rhythm and forget other kinds of mischief for a while. So the hot hours went by and tons of sand were removed.

Melek and I were the mild and indulgent overseers of these seven Quftis in their ragged robes, and their band of prankish basket boys -- a far cry from the slave-driving ancient Egyptians or even the high-handed early archaeologists, said to have beaten their workers black and blue. One scratched finger or bloody toe, and we would be running to the tent for a band-aid and a bottle of iodine!

Slowly and carefully, stone by stone, we measured and drew the outlines of the tombs, chambers and grave shafts. The boss took readings with the tacheometer, giving us guidelines of distances and angles; nevertheless the pitfalls were many, and painfully I had to unearth my rudimentary geometry from under twenty years of mental debris. Round and round and round those graves we went with our tape-measures and yardsticks, taking more and more readings. We perched on walls, dropped plumbines, scrambled around in the rocks and sand and wore out our fingernails, shoes and jeans. Then we would take refuge in the shade of the tent, and pore over our maps which grew and multiplied every day until we had a huge roll of untidy sheets of tracing paper.

At last all the cleaning was done and we could measure everything. Our final map was shaping up. We had the courts and interiors of the tombs neatly situated within their enclosing walls -- we came to the last corner where we were to join up with where we had begun. Our hearts sank as we realized our map was two meters out, not two centimeters,

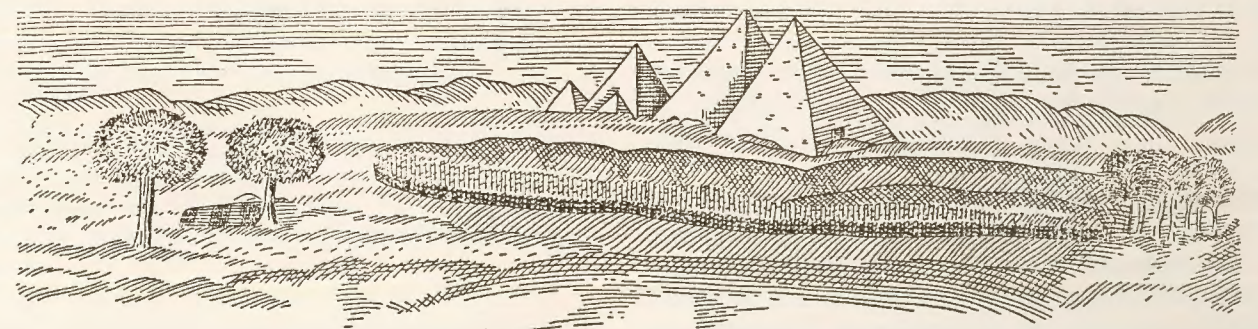
but two meters! For heaven's sake! Could this sort of thing ever have happened to those authors of worthy tomes in the archaeological institutions of the world? Feeling slightly sick we proceeded to try to discover the source of this rather serious error. We checked and rechecked, and by dint of some judicious rectification of angles, we eventually made our two corners meet convincingly.

Our morning break was at 10:30 when the ra'is' whistle would sound out shrilly across the Western Cemetery. Like construction workers the world over, we downed tools and raced for our tea. The tent was relatively cool and even on the hottest days there would be a little stirring of a desert breeze. For half an hour we gossiped, drank murky tea from sticky glasses, and ate local flat bread, white cheese, tomatoes and onions.

The Quftis and basket boys would find shady spots around the tombs and eat their newspaper-wrapped sandwiches. Often they would park their shoes or garments in the crevices of the walls. Melek and I would come across a pair of pink plastic sandals, or a newspaper with bits of green pepper or hardboiled egg stuck like a bird's nest between the stones. The indefatigable boys would play games and scrap with each other before the whistle blew again at 11 o'clock and we went back to our cleaning, drawing and measuring for another gruelling two and a half hours.

In Egypt people spill over everywhere, and every graveyard or city of the dead has its living squatters. Luckily we were too far away from the bus stops and camel stations to be bothered by the tourists and camel drivers, though we occasionally saw some more enterprising party trotting up the road. But among the tombs between us and the Cheops Pyramid was what might be termed a mudbrick condominium -- a low flat-roofed building divided into four dwellings, each comprising three rooms and an enclosed courtyard.

Sabr, the night watchman for our part of the tomb area, lived in the nearest corner of the apartment house to Nefer-Bau-Ptau. For amusement we would watch the comings and goings at the entrance to his house and the antics of his ragged little bundles of children, Mona, Ahmed and Nagwa, playing with the neighbouring babies, happy in the biggest sandpile in the world. The oldest boy of the family, Mahmoud, was employed by our expedition as tea-maker and general factotum. He was about sixteen and knew a little



Les Pyramides de Gizah.

English; his sudden elevation to stardom in the eyes of his contemporaries had a somewhat intoxicating effect on his ego. He sported a pink plastic hat, reminiscent of something off the cover of the Ladies' Home Journal.

One baking day Mahmoud invited us into his house. Samiha, his mother, had made two or three dozen loaves of aish shamsy, a bread made with yeast and allowed to rise in the sun, extremely delicious when freshly baked, but rather heavy as it ages. The three artists, Melek and I, all glad of a break, filed through the little courtyard with its mudbrick oven, chicken-house, turkey-and duck-pens, into the white-washed stone-floored room that served as kitchen, dining- and living-room for the family of seven. The room was remarkably cool and pleasant. We sat on the bed and some stools.

Samiha poked about in an old wooden cupboard, the only other piece of furniture in the room. She went out into the yard where her primus was and came back with tea and lemonade which together with chunks of her freshly-baked bread made a delectable brunch. The three youngest children sat in a line on the floor and stared at us. We admired them one by one and complimented Samiha on her goats, chickens and other livestock. She was a pleasant smiling woman in a green flowered dress and gold earrings, her hair tied up in a scarf.

Every day during our break we watched the house. A camel came with jerry cans of water. The grandmother shuffled painfully over from the next-door house for a visit. Samiha cleaned the striped cotton rugs and hung them over the wall. Flocks of white pigeons circled down from the blue and settled on the roof. The baby goat got out. The children adopted a puppy, offspring of the wild dogs, who yelped pitifully. Sabr, the father, entertained his buddies at the gate,

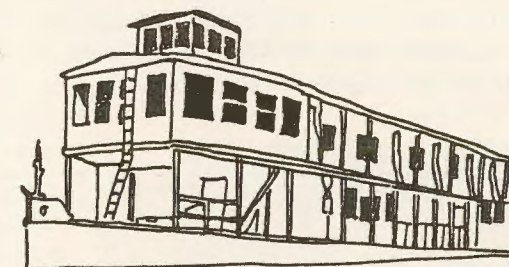


squatting and chatting for hours. Somebody died, and Samiha was off to the city for the funeral leaving Mahmoud to the less-than-glorious role of babysitter. When Samiha came back she had hurt her foot in a scramble for the bus, and had to lie on the bed for a couple of days. The seven Quftis went to pay their condolences.

The other morning call we paid during the eight-week expedition was to Hag Ahmed Yusef, a very remarkable man who lived simply in a stone house on the southern slope of the gebel just below the pyramid of Kephren. Small and round with a white imperial beard, he was a man of many talents and fifty years' experience of Egyptology. Artist, sculptor, and meticulous archaeologist, he had restored and reconstructed statues, frescoes, jewellery and hundreds of other ancient Egyptian artefacts. He had a vast knowledge of the uses and nature of materials: wood, stone, precious and semi-precious metals and stones, leather, papyrus, vegetable matter and fabric.

For nearly twenty years he had been devotedly recording and then reconstructing the Cheops boat, the collapsed spars and hull of which were found in a pit just to the south of the pyramid in 1952. Our expedition members were some of the first to be admitted to the Italian-built boat museum and see the finished product, which was not at that time accessible to the public, although it had already been constructed some years before. The usual snags and scandals had delayed the opening of the museum for several years. Time came to wrap up the project. We took our leave of the other members of the expedition and said Ma'a salama to our seven Quftis and the naughty basket boys. Life rushed along. I never did visit Quft, though Mahmoud used to come for miles across Cairo to visit me and keep me up to date on the doings of Sabr's family.

THE NEWS FROM CAIRO



SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 1991

The ARCE Cairo office began the 1991-1992 season with a flurry of activity. In addition to the annual membership drive, we started the year off with a very dynamic program of special lectures held on Monday evenings, headed by Dr. Kathryn Bard, Assistant Professor of History, Boston University, who spoke in early September on, "Origins of Civilization in Egypt: Predynastic Evidence From Upper Egypt". She was followed by Dr. James Harrell, Assistant Professor and Chairman of the Department of Geology, University of Toledo, who presented our second special lecture entitled, "The World's Oldest Surviving Geological Map: 1150 B.C. Turin Papyrus from Egypt". Both of these were so well attended that we decided to look for an alternative meeting room due to space limitations at the ARCE library. We chose the Nile Hilton for the following three lectures. In the end it proved too expensive and we returned to the library. Dr. Henry Riad, Professor of History, gave our third special lecture. "The Delta Site of Kom Abou Bellou" (Greco Roman). Henry showed us some wonderful slides of artifacts found at this site. Dr. Nadia Atif, well-known Egyptian anthropologist, and UNDP consultant, lectured on the environment. Nadia brought with her a video presentation "The Global Forum of Parliamentarian and Spiritual Leaders" which took place in Moscow in 1990. Nadia further discussed the "Global Outlook on the Environment" Where Does Egypt Fit In?" Dr. Mark Lehner, Assistant Professor, University of Chicago, gave our last special lecture which was an outstanding slide presentation "In Search of the Pyramid Workers: The Oriental Institute Giza Project". Mark has excavated extensively in the Giza Plateau area for the last few years. His was a perfect ending to the special lecture series for the season.

Dr. Jocelyn Gohary, Egyptologist and one of the very few who are tour guides, led two day tours to Abu Sir and Tanis, in October and November. The response to these was very positive and more trips are planned for the spring term.

ARCE was delighted once again to be able to present a lecture series on Islamic art and history in October and November. Well known American scholar and long-time

Cairo resident, William Lyster, continued his excellent eight-week lecture series at the ARCE library. Due to the popular demand of William's series he makes two presentations of the same lecture every Monday for ARCE: once in the mornings for a mostly female audience and again in the evening another session for the general membership. He is scheduled to present a series on "Islamic Architecture" in the spring.

ARCE had a fund raiser in early November, an evening of Egyptian Folkloric Music and Dance, sponsored by the American University and held in a lovely garden setting at the home of Dr. George Gibson of the American University. Thanks to the cooperation of Dr. Magda Saleh and Mr. Abdel Rahman El Shafei who presented two folkloric groups from Upper and Lower Egypt, those in attendance were treated to an exciting exhibition of music and dance from both of these areas. Each performer was personally introduced by Dr. Saleh and an explanation was given of the ancient instrument he would shortly demonstrate. The audience was captivated by the different sounds made by each instrument. A folkloric dancer demonstrated her ability to dance with a lighted candelabra balanced on her head - to the amazement of many in the audience. The evening ended with the drawing of door prizes donated by friends of ARCE in Cairo, after which we were treated to a sumptuous Egyptian buffet. A truly spectacular evening was had by all in attendance. Ellen P. Granger, Public Programs Officer at ARCE said that the funds donated to ARCE through participation in this event would be deposited into the Public Programs Fund. Another fund raiser is anticipated in the spring.

The ARCE seminar program flourished in the fall session as well. These lectures are traditionally held in the ARCE library on Wednesday evenings during the academic season and are usually given by local scholars and ARCE fellows working in research in Egypt. Those that participated this season include, Dr. David O'Connor, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, "Abydos and Pyramid Origins". Jean François Burgat, CEDEJ, "Islamic Revivalism in the Machrfek and Maghreb". Professor Mustapha al Sayid, American University in Cairo, "Egyptian Attitudes Toward Privatization", Professor Mona Makram Ebeid, Peoples Assembly, "Egypt: Multiparty System in Historical Perspective", Professor Hassan Hanafy, Cairo University, "Orientalism in Perspective: from Decolonization to Occidentalism", and Professor Noha Elmikawy, Assistant Professor of Political Science, American University in Cairo, "Political Islam" Uniformity or Diversity".

The Cairo office has had numerous changes in staff that we would like to let you know about. We have a new librarian, Nawal Mohamad Abdullah who has the important task of computer cataloging the library, selecting appropriate acquisitions for our expanding collection and putting the library in better shape for use by our scholars. Nawal comes to us from the Egyptian National

Library where she has worked for 20 years. She received a Masters degree in Library and Information Science from Leeds University in 1985.

Although Albert Abdel Ahad has officially retired, he has agreed to return as a part-time consultant to assist newly appointed Finance Manager, **Sawsan Kamal Abdel Naby**. Sawsan who joined ARCE in mid-March 1991, previously worked at the Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Co. for 12 years as Assistant Manager and comes to us with high hopes of computerizing our accounting system by the end of 1992. With our newly created Computer Center and increased staffing, ARCE accounts have grown increasingly complex. The expertise of both of these individuals will be a valuable asset to the Cairo office. We thank Albert for more than 25 years of dedicated service to ARCE and welcome Nawal and Sawsan as the newest members of the ARCE staff.

Amira Khattab has recently been promoted to Assistant Director for Research Related Projects at ARCE, just after celebrating 25 years of service to the Center. Congratulations Amira! She continues to provide invaluable and inestimable services to ARCE research projects members.

Ibrahim Sadek came aboard in February 1991 as Assistant Director of ARCE. Ibrahim is responsible for handling all the administrative duties of the Center, which include planning and implementing a medical scheme, supervising various improvements of our physical facility in Cairo, as well as searching for a new premises to meet our expanding needs. He has also proved to be an invaluable asset in solving labor law problems that have come up. Ibrahim has also assisted the new program officer in fund raising activities and has been instrumental in encouraging Egyptian scholars and notable dignitaries to speak as well as actively participate in our programs.

A New Director of Development and Public Programming was also hired by ARCE in September of 1990 but not mentioned in previous newsletters. **Ellen P. Granger** comes to ARCE after having worked at the Community Services Association in Maadi for three years as Director of Newcomer Services. Ellen is responsible for membership, programming of all the special lectures and tours, as well as ARCE's expanding Development Program. She attended the Williamsburg Development Seminar this summer in Williamsburg, Virginia and has returned with some exciting ideas for ARCE's continued development needs.

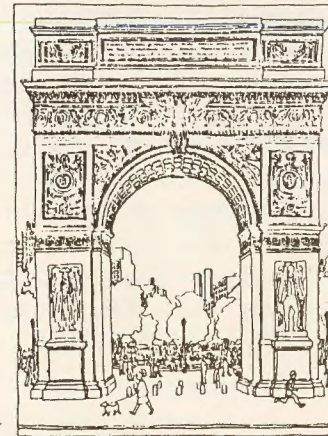
Ms. Mary Mounir Sadek also joined ARCE in the October of 1990 as Administrative Assistant to the Director. Mary had worked previously at Valisere of Egypt and has since become our in-house computer whiz. For members who have not visited the ARCE office in the last year, every office is now completely computerized.



Mary Mounir Sadek

With the beginning of 1991, we saw the start of operations in our new Computer Center across the street from the ARCE offices. This Center came into being through the generosity of a Ford Foundation Grant and represents yet another avenue for strengthening the cultural interchange between Egypt and the U.S. It was created for the purpose of teaching, free of charge, the instructors as well as scholars from other government bodies in the social sciences and humanities. It has so far "graduated" 47 professionals who had come to the Center from Cairo University, al-Ahram, the EAO, and many other distinguished institutions. The Computer Center is also about to admit paying trainees from the private sector in Egypt as well as from Arab and African countries, on a strictly non-profit basis. It is also freely available to ARCE Archaeologists and Fellows.

Ellen P. Granger



THE NEWS FROM NEW YORK

Appointments at the ARCE Office

The Executive Committee has announced several new appointments at ARCE's Cairo and New York offices.

The Executive Committee of the American Research Center in Egypt announces the appointment of **Mark M. Easton** to succeed Dr. Iliya Harik as director of the Cairo office of ARCE. Mr. Easton begins his two-year appointment in late June.



Mark M. Easton

Mr. Easton is a retired American Foreign Service Officer who has served overseas in France, Liberia, Sweden, and Papua New Guinea. In Washington, he has dealt with the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, and Nigeria. His duties over two decades have included consular, information and cultural affairs, economic affairs, political matters, administration and post management. Since 1983 he has taught at the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, preparing junior diplomats for their first overseas assignments.

In 1983, he developed a serious interest in Egyptology and pursued studies in ancient Egyptian history, religion, and language at The Johns Hopkins University under Dr. Hans Goedicke. Mr. Easton was awarded an M.A.

degree in Near Eastern Studies in 1985. He subsequently was accepted as a Ph.D. candidate in Oriental Studies (Egyptian archaeology) at the University of Pennsylvania under Dr. David O'Connor and Dr. David Silverman. He has completed his course work for the doctorate.

Mr. Easton has a B.A. from Columbia College and studied at Columbia University's School of International Affairs and East-Central European Institute for two years prior to entering the Foreign Service.

Mr. Easton, a widower, has two children: Gregory, a 16-year-old son who will accompany him to Egypt, and Diana, a 21-year-old daughter who will continue her university studies in the United States.

In New York, **Terry Walz**, who has been director of the New York office since 1986, was promoted to the position of Executive Director, effective December 1991. The appointment gives him greater supervision in carrying out the work of the Center on both sides of the Atlantic.

Also in New York, a new development officer has been appointed. She is **Marjorie Adams**, a native of Dallas, Texas, who took up her new responsibilities in January, 1992.

Ms. Adams recently completed a stint at the Dubai Commerce Promotion Board, where she was corporate manager, but her experience with Egypt dates to the period 1982-83 where she worked for *Cairo Today* and became acquainted with ARCE and its then development officer in Egypt, Mary Ellen Lane. Back in the States in 1984, Marjorie spent three years on the development staff of Southern Methodist University.

Marjorie thus brings to ARCE a unique blend of development and Middle East/work/living experience, which will stand her in excellent stead as she works for our overall development drive.

She is eager to be in touch with all of you and will have the opportunity to meet you personally at the annual meeting in Seattle, April 24-26, 1992.

Marjorie makes her home in Washington, DC.

We are happy to publicize the fact that the *Newsletter* is now being edited by **Monique Bell**, a member of ARCE from New York City. She is a graduate of Hunter College with a B.A. in media communications. Monique joined ARCE three years ago and has been an enthusiastic supporter of our New York lecture program ever since it started. Monique contributes her labor on the *Newsletter* as a volunteer -- she works in the world of the New York theatre as an assistant for the Producer Circle Co., the firm that has produced "The Will Rogers' Follies" and "Grand Hotel" currently running on Broadway.

New Life Members

We welcome **Dorinda J. Oliver** who has joined as a life member. Her interests lie in archaeology and she is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA). She became acquainted with ARCE upon attending the

Akhenaten symposium when it was held last December, 1990. She resides in New York City.

Funding for Fellowships

The Samuel H. Kress Foundation has renewed funding of its "Kress Pre-doctoral Fellowship in Egyptian Art and Architecture" for a period of three years, beginning in September 1992. The total amount of the award is \$39,000.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has renewed support of the fellowship program to the extent of providing funds for publicity. A further installment in the funding will depend on the number of applications received from senior scholars to carry out research in Egypt for the 1992-93 fellowship year.

ARCE Exhibition Update

Scheduled to take place the weekend of October 24, 1992, ARCE will present a two-day symposium, entitled "THE AMERICAN DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT EGYPT". For this event, co-organized by the Los Angeles Museum of Art, twelve top American Egyptologists have been invited to participate in the proceedings which will be opened to the public to discuss the history and impact of Americans' interest in ancient Egypt. Funding for the symposium is being provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

We expect the proceedings to be published in a catalog that will be produced for an exhibition of the same name, which is being coordinated by ARCE and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. This exhibition is scheduled to open in 1994. The new planning grant received from NEH for this exhibition comes on top of an earlier grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. Further major grants from either the NEH or from private corporate sponsors is anticipated. Keep tuned.

New York Lecture Series

Catharine Roehrig, Assistant Curator, The Metropolitan Museum of Art (February 13: place: New York University, Department of Fine Arts, Main Building, Room 301, 6:15 p.m.): "PORTRAYALS OF ROYAL NURSES IN THE 18TH DYNASTY".

Lanny Bell, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago (March 9, 1992, place: New York University, Department of Fine Arts, Main Building, Room 300, 6:15 p.m.): "IN THE TOMBS OF THE HIGH PRIESTS OF AMUN-RA OF KARNAK AND THE VICEROYS OF KUSH IN THE TIME OF RAMESSES II" (co-sponsored by the New York Society of the Archaeological Institute of America)

Steven E. Sidebotham, History Department, University of Delaware (April 2, 1992, place: Columbia University, Schermerhorn Hall, Room 612, 7:30 p.m.) "ROME'S SPICE TRADE WITH THE EAST: THE EGYPTIAN CONNECTION", (co-sponsored by the New York Society of the Archaeological Institute of America).

Dieter Arnold, Curator, Department of Egyptian Art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, (May 14, 1992, place: New York University, Department of Fine Arts, Main Building, Room 300, 6:15 p.m.) ARCE ANNUAL LECTURE, "THE ART OF BUILDING IN ANCIENT EGYPT". Reception follows.

Nemat M. Abu Bakr, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, Director of the Islamic Museum Art, (May 21, 1992, place: New York University, Department of Fine Arts, Main Building, Room 300, 6:15 p.m.) "THE ISLAMIC MUSEUM COLLECTION, CAIRO."

Newsclips from Cairo

Student-friendly computer course

The newspaper *al-Ahram* reporter, Paul Spiers, on January 9, 1992, reported that Egypt is catching up with the world of computer literates with the help of a course sponsored by ARCE which is "student-friendly" for its academic and professional trainees. ARCE was selected to administer the computer center which is located in the Garden City section of Cairo and functioning under a two-year Ford Foundation grant. The ARCE program, which started last February and has so far "graduated" 47 professionals, is considered by its staff to be the most advanced computer program in the country. According to its director, Akram Antonio ("Tony") Saleh, the principal advantage of the program is that professionals can get both basic and advanced training in computers without going abroad. The computer center was created for the use of leading Egyptian University instructors of social science and humanities disciplines. Among those attending the course are professors, lecturers and researchers from Cairo University and the American University in Cairo; as well as archaeologists from the Egyptian Antiquities Organization.

Bid to Restore Egypt's Overseas Antiquities

In November, 1991 *The Egyptian Gazette* reported that according to Jack Josephson, the Chairman of President Bush's Cultural Property Advisory Committee and an ARCE member, the United States is ready to enforce the UNESCO accord signed in 1970 for protecting the national heritage and cultural property of all countries.

Mr. Josephson noted that the Committee believes Egypt is among the countries whose treasures should be protected and every possible means for combating any smuggling should be applied.

Farouk Hosni, The Minister of Culture, and Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Bakr, the Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (EAO), have been asked by Mr. Josephson to submit a list of the items smuggled from Egypt after 1983 when the US banned the exhibiting of stolen items at American museums and cultural centers.

The Egyptian Gazette also reported Egypt's participation in an International Conference held in conjunction with the UNESCO call for restoring smuggled Egyptian

antiquities and for protecting and overhauling archaeological sites. The Conference was convened in Washington on November 2nd, 1991. A high level delegation representing Egypt included Dr. Zahi Hawass, Director General of Giza Antiquities, and Dr. Nasr Iskandar, the restoration expert for the EAO. They expected to motivate international community participation in the repair of damaged Egyptian monuments and discussed the smuggling of antiquities from Egypt and the guarantees that such actions would not recur.

German Scientist Discoveries Change

Embalming Concepts

The Egyptian Gazette, October 31, 1991, reported on the scientific discovery by German Scientist and Physician Wolfgang Paul in ancient Egyptian embalming and medical practices. His research conducted on mummies located in various European museums has proved that the procedure of extracting the brain in the embalming process was done from the neck and not the mouth as previously believed. He also discovered that Nile silt was used in the embalming process to cover the body of the deceased.

The 13-year long study revealed that the ancient Egyptians had known skin cancer and treated it by a method which is still followed in Kenya today. They also performed head surgeries and operated on the brain to extract tumors. Evidence of plastic surgery having been performed was also discovered. Five holes found in the face of one of the mummies in the study indicated this. As stated in the article, the Chairman of the Antiquities Sector, Dr. Hassan Ali, discussed the outcome of the research with the German scientist and saw the photos documenting his work. According to Dr. Ali these discoveries could well turn out to be a scientific bombshell that will change all familiar conceptions about embalming.

People in the News

ARCE had the pleasure of honoring Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Bakr, chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (EAO), at a reception it co-hosted with the Department of Egyptian Art of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at the Temple of Dendur, January 3rd, 1992. In his talk to the 150 assembled guests which included Mr. Sameh Derar, the Egyptian Consul in New York, ARCE members from the tristate area and a distinguished group of Egyptologists and friends of Egypt. Dr. Bakr warmly welcomed cooperation between the EAO and the foreign missions working in Egypt.

More on the Sphinx

In Cairo, on February 29th through March 3rd, 1992, the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, and the Minister of Culture, Mr. Farouk Hosni, held its First International Symposium on the Great Sphinx: "TOWARDS A GLOBAL TREATMENT OF THE SPHINX". A panel of international experts in related fields were invited to critically assess the potential benefits to the final treatment of

the Sphinx's problems from the relevant works presented. Particular emphasis was given to environmental considerations and implications. ARCE's Executive Director Terry Walz will report on this event in a future issue of the *Newsletter*.

The New York Times on September 25, 1991 in the Business Technology Section featured an article "Rebuilding the Sphinx with PC's." Reporter Glenn Rifkin told how Egyptologist Mark Lehner and Jon Jerde, an Egyptology buff whose Los Angeles based architectural firm, worked on the project. Personal computers were used to provide a startlingly detailed view of what the Sphinx probably looked like in its heyday - around 1279 B.C. after the monument was completed and before its decline. Mr. Lehner says his team has been able to capture the Sphinx electronically in its current state, creating a record for future archaeologists down to minute details of its eroded face and body. Having a 3-D computer model of the Sphinx in its current form, Mr. Lehner with Mr. Thomas Jagers, the director of the architectural firm's computer aid design department, set out to enhance the model and recreate its original appearance. As the article stated, Mark Lehner's knowledge and experience in Giza gave him insights into the original work. Needing a face to use as a model, the Pharaoh Khafre's visage was taken from an existing statue and digitized and merged onto the model. Research also showed that in antiquity a mortuary statue of Pharaoh Amenhotep II had probably been added between the front paws of the Sphinx. An existing statue of Amenhotep II was digitized and it took its place in the computer rendering. At some point in the Sphinx's history, the beard fell off and Mark Lehner electronically reconstructed it based on fragments in British and Egyptian museums.

Instead of powerful work stations or mini-computers Mr. Lehner's team performed the work on ordinary personal computers and for the most part used off-the-shelf software. Mr. Jagers began converting hand-wrought maps and drawings into the digital form required by the computer. A digitizer was used in this translation which has a stylus that was used to carefully trace over the documents. The software, the computer aided design package called Autocad, by Autodesk Inc., was run by an IBM-compatible personal computer. The digitizer produced a 3-D wire frame model of the Sphinx. To make it appear more realistic, Schreiber Instruments software called Quicksurf, designed for uses such as mapping the ocean floor, was adapted for use with this project to create a surface for the Sphinx model.

The New York Times on October 24, 1991, featured an article by John Noble Wilford on the theory developed by John Anthony West that the great Sphinx has patterns of weathering and erosion that indicate that the monument was created thousands of years earlier than is generally thought. Dr. Robert M. Schoch, a Boston University geologist who directed the research, reported that he believed an ancient civilization carved the Sphinx long before the dynasties of the pharaohs. His research findings

were announced at the annual meeting of the Geological Society of America in San Diego. However, according to Dr. Mark Lehner of The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, there was overwhelming evidence including samples of rock from the same quarry used for the Sphinx and other monuments at the site, to support Khafre's role in the construction.

More on the Pyramids

The New York Post on January 21, 1992 reported that according to Dr. Zahi Hawass, director general of the Giza Plateau, there is a serious ventilation problem within the passageways of the Great Pyramid. The problem is created by the millions of tourists who trek through barely maneuverable passageways between the burial chamber and the so-called queen's chamber. In March, technicians will insert a video camera into air shafts built into the pyramid to give experts a close-up view of what is clogging the air flow.

The Times-Picayune on December 7, 1991 in their World News section ran an article by Associated Press writer, Mimi Mann, "Egypt: Giant bakery kept pyramid builders going." A team of American and Egyptian Egyptologists working one and a half miles from the Sphinx have unearthed Egypt's oldest bakery. Mark Lehner of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago was quoted, "We're talking colossal baking here, easily enough to feed 30,000 people a day." The well-preserved bakery, with a hearth, dough vats, and bread pots, dates from Giza Plateau's pyramid-building days. It is believed to be the oldest bakery found in the world.

The dig began in October of 1991 financed by businessmen David Koch of New York and Bruce Ludwig of Los Angeles. Excavators found the bakery in November and the team members plan a study of bread-making using ingredients available to the ancient bakers.

Tomb of King Tut's High Priest Located

The Journal of Art (Archaeology Section December 1991) informed us that the decorated tomb of King Tutankhamen's High Priest, Parenefer, was found in the Valley of the Kings by German Egyptologist Dr. Friedrich Kampp of Heidelberg University. As described in the article, when it was built, the tomb was partly above ground and partly below. The major external structure appears to have been a small 50-foot-high mud-brick pyramid built on a hillside. Below the pyramid is a sealed secret passageway leading into the solid rock of the hillside from what was a pillared entrance hall. The undiscovered burial chamber lies somewhere deep inside the hill. In November archaeologists found in the entrance hall well-preserved wall paintings and bas-reliefs including a portrait of Parenefer himself. The hall is believed to have collapsed in an earthquake in the first century B.C.

New Publications

The following publications of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Egyptian Expedition 1988-1992, are now available and distributed by Van Siclen Books, write 111 Winnetka Road, San Antonio, Texas 78229.

The Pyramid of Senwosret I:

The South Cemeteries of Lisht, Volume I

by Dieter Arnold, with contributions by Dorothea Arnold and an appendix by Peter Dorman

Based on the Museum's records of excavations at the pyramid site of Lisht, revised and augmented by results of recent excavations (1985 to present). The pyramid of Senwosret I (ca. 1950 BC) and surrounding architecture is documented and analyzed in detail. All finds, including foundation deposits and pottery, are fully presented. 2988 (MMA/Van Siclen Books)

Volume 22, Egyptian Expedition Publications of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 156 pages, 105 plates, 77 text figures, 5 foldouts. 9 1/2 x 13 1/2 in. Clothbound \$75.00.

The Control Notes and Team Marks:

The South Cemeteries of Lisht, Volume II

by Felix Arnold, in collaboration with Dieter Arnold, I.E.S. Edwards, and Jürgen Osing, and using notes by William C. Hayes

The inscriptions published in this book belong to a class of Middle Kingdom texts that has previously received little attention but provide valuable information about the organization of labor at an ancient construction site. The texts supply a chronological and organizational context for the main pyramid complex of Senwosret I that was the subject of the first Lisht volume, as well as for future studies of the site. Tracings of the hieratic inscriptions are included, as well as hieroglyphic transcriptions and English translations. 1990. (MMA/Van Siclen Books)

VOLUME 23, Egyptian Publications of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 188 pages, 14 plates. 9 1/2 x 13 1/2 in. Clothbound \$75.00

The Tombs of Senenmut:

The Architecture and Decoration of Tombs 71 and 353

by Peter F. Dorman

This volume resumes publication of the results of the Museum's Theban expedition of 1911-36. The architecture, decoration, inscriptions, and location of each of Senenmut's tombs are fully described and analyzed. All finds associated with the tombs are presented, including Senenmut's sarcophagus and foundation deposits. The complementary nature of the tombs is discussed, with an explanation as to why Senenmut appears to have two tombs. 1991 (MMA/Van Siclen Books)

VOLUME 24, Egyptian Expedition Publications of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 171 pages, 96 plates (some in color), 19 text figures. 9-1/2 x 13-1/2 in. Clothbound. \$95.00

The Pyramid Complex of Senwosret I:

The South Cemeteries of Lisht, Volume III

by Dieter Arnold, with contributions by Dorothea Arnold and Felix Arnold, and an appendix by Cheryl Haldane

A companion volume to *The Pyramid of Senwosret I*, this book analyzes the outer court of the pyramid, which contained nine subsidiary pyramids belonging to members of the royal family and numerous secondary burials. Evidence of construction methods, the remains of boats found in construction ramps, and hundreds of object finds are fully documented. The extensive excavation of the outer court makes this one of the best-documented pyramid complexes of ancient Egypt. Forthcoming summer 1992.

VOLUME 25, Egyptian Expedition Publications of The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Coptic Encyclopedia (8 volumes).

From the University of Utah press release:

Experts at the University of Utah have compiled an extensive eight-volume encyclopedia heralded as the most comprehensive work ever gathered on the Copts. The publication has been edited by the founder of the University of Utah Middle East Center, Dr. Aziz S. Atiya, and his widow, Lola Atiya, who completed the work after his death in 1988. It was published in February 1991 by MacMillan.

"The encyclopedia had been a dream of my husband's since 1952," says Mrs. Atiya, "Few studies had been made of Coptic history and civilization and he felt it needed to be recorded. He wanted to compile this encyclopedia so that the world could learn that Christianity took its shape in Egypt, in Alexandria. He wanted people to know it was an important phase of Egyptian history wedged between the Pharaonic and Islamic periods."

Dr. Atiya was assisted by an editorial board of sixteen international scholars. He received articles from a multitude of contributors from around the world. The encyclopedia contains 2,500 original, signed articles, illustrated with more than 500 photographs, drawings, and maps. It includes a linguistic appendix with articles on all the dialects and subdialects of the Coptic language, a continuation of the Pharaonic language.

An Encyclopedia of Islamic Archaeology is being compiled under the editorship of Donald Whitcomb of the University of Chicago, Oriental Institute, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. It will be published by Garland Publishing, Inc. The book will cover archaeological sites, surveys, and artifacts of Islamic culture. Emphasis will be placed on materials from the 7th to 17th centuries, especially in lands within the Fertile Crescent. The volume will complement the information available in the *Encyclopedia of Islam* and published studies of Islamic Art history. Enquiries may be addressed to the editor.

Upcoming Conferences and Symposia

The Department of Egyptology at Brown University is pleased to announce a conference on "The Exodus: Egyptian Evidence." A public session will be held on Saturday, April 25, 1992 from 9-1 p.m. in the List Auditorium on College Street (between Benefit and Prospect Sts.) Providence, Rhode Island.

Participants will include Drs. Ahlstrom, Dever, Freichs, Goedicke, Magness, Malamat, Redford, Ward, Weinstein and Yurco. The Conference organizer is Leonard H. Lesko. For further information, contact the Department of Egyptology (401) 863-3132

The Fifth International Conference for Demotists will be held in Pisa, Italy between the 4th and 8th of September, 1993. Contact the organization before May 30, 1992 should you intend to take part in the conference or would like to submit a paper. For further information contact: Organizing Secretariat, D.G.M.P. srl-Via A. Ceci, 54 - 56125, Pisa, Italy.

Museum Update

Long Island University's C. W. Post campus in Brookville, New York, will present in the University's *Hillwood Art Museum*, a show called "Egyptomania". The exhibition curated by Dr. Bob Brier will present a selection of objects influenced by the romance as well as the reality of Nile Valley civilizations.

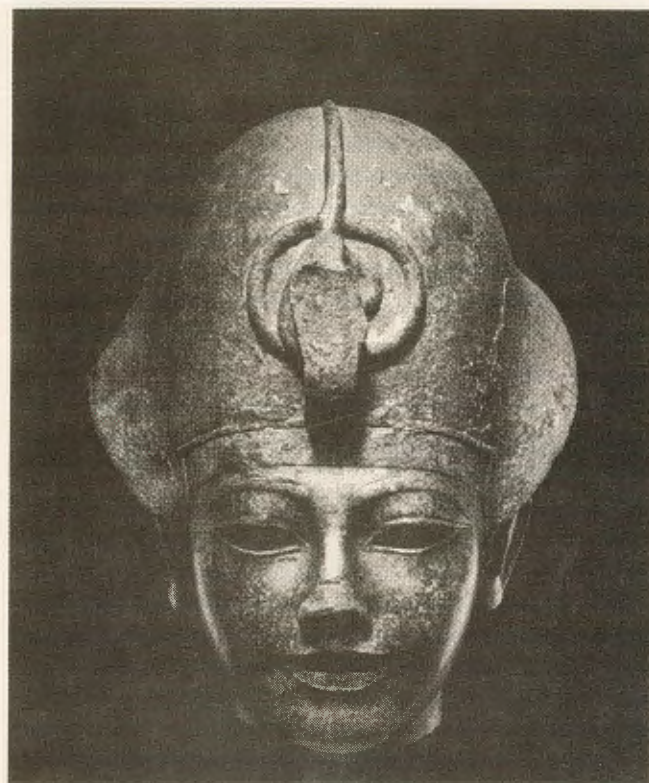
Augmenting the show will be a symposium to be held on June 5, called "Egypt: its Origins." This all day affair will consist of lectures of leading scholars and historians on early civilizations in Egypt. The pre-registration fee is \$7.00, cost at the door will be \$10.00.

All ARCE members are invited to the opening which will be on June 12 from 5 to 7 pm. Egyptian food will be served and a showing of the 1934 film "Cleopatra" with Claudette Colbert. All is free. The exhibit will continue through July 24th. An illustrated catalogue will accompany the show. Contact the C. W. Post directly for further information.

The Newark Museum recently opened an exhibition in their Junior Gallery called "Stepping into Ancient Egypt: the House of the Artist Pashed". It explores the daily life of an Egyptian family. Featured is a full-size adaptation of a 3,300-year-old craftsman's home. The exhibit is an interactive exhibition where the children move from room to room, sit on the artist's chair, recline on a rope bed and try on ancient Egyptian clothing. The exhibit will remain through 1993.

The Cleveland Museum of Art announces its exhibit entitled "Egypt's Dazzling Sun: Amenhotep III and His World" which will run from July 1 through September 27, 1992. Among the more than one hundred and forty works of art from the reign of Amenhotep III, are portraits of the royal family and the court, opulent mummy cases and much more. According to the museum's press release,

while developing this exhibition, the curators arrived at new theories on such subjects as the use of religious symbolism and methods of identifying unknown artists. This exhibition is comprised of works which have come from major public and private collections in the United States and Europe. A symposium, lectures, films and gallery talks are scheduled during this exhibition.



Head of Amenhotep III wearing the Khepresh Crown. Dynasty XVIII, ca. 1391-1353 BC. Black granite or granodiorite, H. 39.4 cm., W. 30.25 cm., D. 27.7 cm. From The Cleveland Museum of Art, Gift of the Hanna Fund 52.513

The University of Pennsylvania Museum has organized a Middle Bronze Age and Hykos Seminar entitled: "Cultural Interconnection in the Ancient Near East". In February, among the participants in the seminar were, Dr. Manfred Bietak of the University of Vienna spoke on "AVARIS, CAPITAL CITY OF THE HYKSOS IN EGYPT" and, as part of the Kevorkian lecture series, "EXCAVATIONS AT TELL EL DABA, EASTERN NILE DELTA: NEW LIGHT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EGYPT, THE LEVANT AND THE MINOAN WORLD." Dr. James Weinstein, Cornell University, held a workshop on "EGYPTIAN AND NUBIAN POTTERY". Dr. Dorothea Arnold, Metropolitan Museum of Art, held a workshop on "EGYPTIAN AND NUBIAN POTTERY OF THE 13TH DYNASTY" and Janine Bourriau, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research,

Cambridge, presented "THE HYKSOS IN EGYPT, OUT THE EASTERN DELTA" and "MEMPHIS DURING THE HYKSOS PERIOD. CURRENT EXCAVATIONS BY THE EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY."

In addition to those mentioned above, the following lectures which pertain to Egypt are scheduled for the spring. March 19, Dr. John Holladay, University of Toronto: "THE HYKSOS IN THE EASTERN NILE DELTA"; March 26, Dr. Peter Lacovara, Boston Museum of Fine Arts: "EGYPT AND NUBIA DURING THE SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD"; April 2, Dr. Eliezer Oren, University of Pennsylvania: "SOUTHERN CANAAN AND THE EGYPTIAN DELTA"; April 7, Dr. Aharon Kempinski, Tel Aviv University: "THE HYKSOS: A VIEW FROM CANAAN AND SYRIA". For more information, contact Dr. Eliezer Oren, 215-898-4127.

The New York Times recently reported on the \$30 million restoration that will take place in the Kunsthistorische or Fine Arts Museum, in Vienna. The renovation and reorganization is expected to be completed in 1994 or later. As quoted in the article, written by Reporter, Brenda Fowler, as an example of how antiquated conditions are in the Egyptian and antiquities rooms electricity is expected to be introduced for the first time which will allow evening viewing hours.

Chapter News Southern California

On March 10th Dr. Gay Robins of the Art History Department at Emory University spoke to the chapter on "THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT EGYPT". On March 24th Dr. Leonard Gorelick spoke on "BEAD AND SCARAB MANUFACTURE FROM THE BADARIAN TO THE ROMAN TIMES". On March 30th Dr. Diane Holmes, a Research Associate at the Institute of Archeology, University College, London, discussed "PRE-DYNASTIC TIME IN THE BADARI REGION: NEW INVESTIGATIONS".

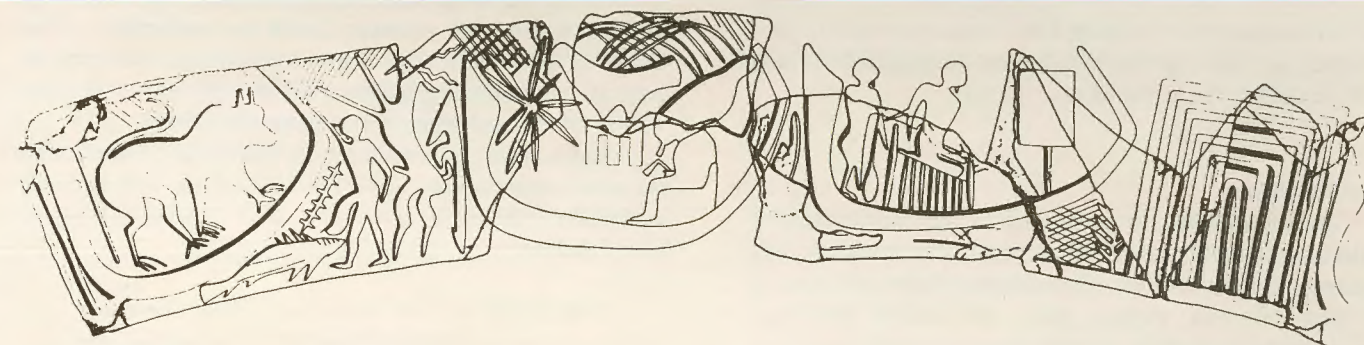
Scheduled to speak in April is Dr. Zahi Hawass who will discuss the progress of his three important new archaeological excavations at Giza.

On these events, contact Noel Sweitzer, president of the chapter, at (213) 231-1104.

Arizona

In February 1992 the Chapter had the opportunity to co-sponsor several lectures. Professor Sheila McNally of the University of Minnesota spoke on her excavation work at the Egyptian site of Akhmim. Professor Jack Holladay of the University of Toronto spoke on his field-work at Tell el-Maskhuta. On March 1st Professor John Foster of Roosevelt University delivered a lecture on his specialty, ancient Egyptian literature.

For further information about the chapter events, contact Richard Wilkinson, (602) 621-3933.



Decoration from the Qustul incense burner, a round stone object whose sides are covered with incised decoration. The motifs are related to the symbols of the earliest pharaohs of Egypt, and they may indicate that there was a line of kings in Nubia which was contemporary with the earliest kings of Egypt.

The Oriental Institute Museum of the University of Chicago announces an exhibit in conjunction with the Centennial celebration of the University entitled "Vanished Kingdoms of the Nile: The Rediscovery of Ancient Nubia". Artifacts from the ancient black African civilization of Nubia will go on display from February 4 to December 31, 1992. The exhibit marks the first time that many of one hundred masterpieces and other works from Nubia will be on view to the public. The materials were rescued during the archaeological excavations conducted by The Oriental Institute in the 1960's when the Aswan Dam was built on the Nile. The objects date from 3100 B.C. to the 10th century A.D. They include brightly painted pottery, a bronze statuette of a Nubian king, architectural elements from Nubian monasteries, and objects of daily life-sandals, beaded jewelry, and archery equipment.

Washington, D.C.

In January 1992, the Chapter hosted a lecture by Alexandra Wilkinson, a Fellow in Landscape Architecture at Dumbarton Oaks and a curator in the Egyptian Department of the British Museum the subject of which was Ancient Egyptian Gardens: Landscape and Symbolism.

For further information, contact the president, John Sarr at (301) 656-8520.

South Texas

For further information, contact Polly Price, (512) 657-2428.

News of Fellows

Howyda al-Harithy (Kress Fellow, 1990-91) returned to Cambridge, Massachusetts to a grant from the Mellon Foundation, having completed research in Cairo for her dissertation.

Khaled Asfour (Fellow, 1989-90) received his doctorate in 1991 from MIT (History, Theory, and Criticism Program) with a dissertation on "The Villa and the Modern

According to the press release, some scholars believe that one of the objects, an incense burner, documents kingship in Nubia before the pharaohs unified Egypt into a strong kingdom.

A lecture series open to the general public will accompany the exhibit.

Since October 1991 and through December 31, 1992 The Oriental Institute has been presenting an exhibit entitled "Sifting the Sands of Time: The Oriental Institute and the Ancient Near East". The exhibit traces the past achievements of The Oriental Institute and its distinguished record. In addition to recounting its past achievements, the exhibit emphasizes current and future scholarly work in an era of challenges brought by new economic and political situations as well as advances in technology and scholarship.

Egyptian Intelligentsia: A Critique of Conventionalism." He is currently teaching at King Faisal University, Dammam.

Nassar Rabbat (Fellow 1987-88) received his doctorate from MIT in 1991 (History, Theory and Criticism Program) on "Architecture from Texts."

Gift to the Department of Restoration and Conservation

The American Research Center in Egypt established a special "Conservation Fund" for members who wished to make donations to the Department of Restoration and Conservation of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization to further conservation efforts in Egypt. Since the fund was first established, ARCE has received some \$300 from the following donors: Ernestine Hambrick (Chicago), Dr. M. El-Shafie (Toledo), Alicia Meza (New York City), Ellen Peluso (New York City).

Terry Walz, the Executive Director of ARCE who went to Egypt in January, took with him a supply of Japanese tissue papers which were presented on behalf of ARCE to Dr. Shawki Nakhla, the General Director of the Department.

The Fund continues to receive contributions, and Dr. Nakhla has established a long list of items that are in great demand. In exchange for a donation of \$50, ARCE will send you a free "Save the Seven" T-shirt.

News to Share

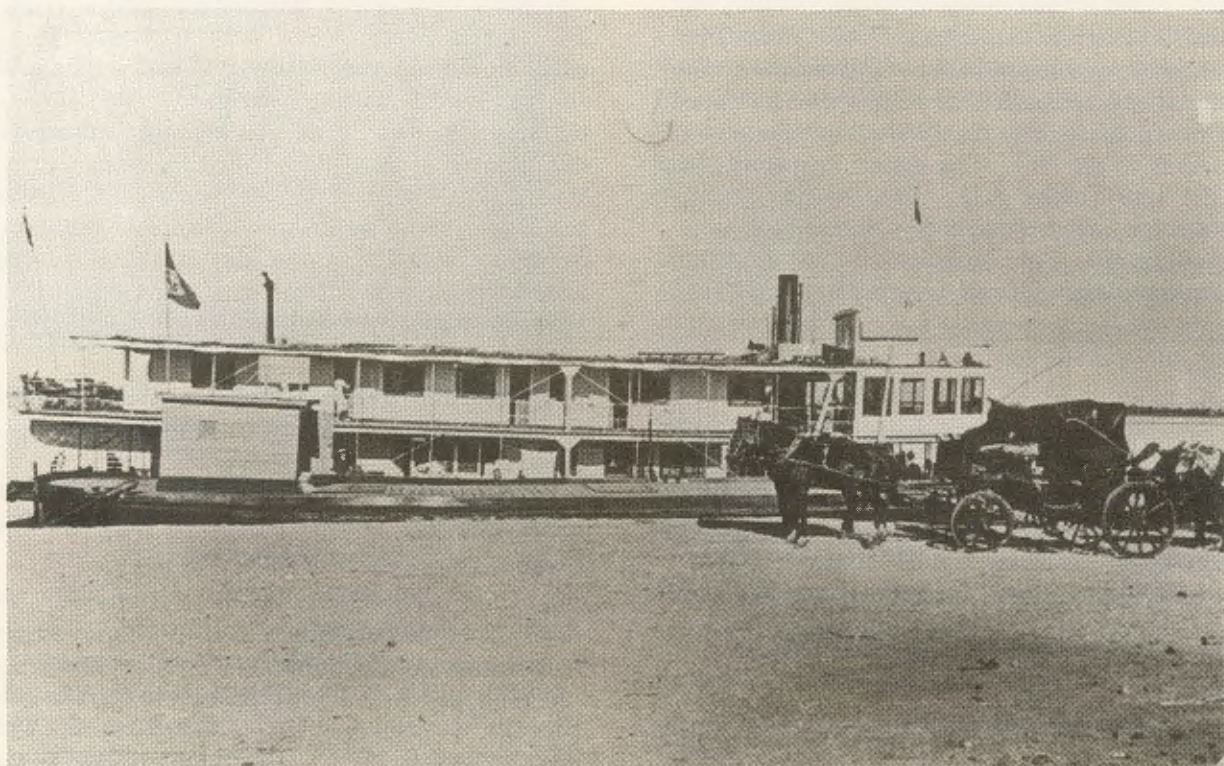
Archeomaterials is dedicated to the publication of studies on a broad range of pre-industrial materials and processes. Topics include all materials altered by man in the past--minerals, metals, plant and animal products, clays, vitreous materials--and the ways in which they were manipulated. Contributions place the technology within cultural perspective, rather than being purely descriptive. This twice yearly publication appears in Winter and Summer.

Manuscripts are invited from both the United States and abroad. American Antiquity style should be followed.

There is a standing Board of Reviewers, and additional reviewers from all relevant fields are consulted. The Editor is Robert Ehrenreich to whom manuscripts may be sent at the following address: University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104

Back issues are available at \$30 each. Information for new subscriptions (\$50 for individuals and \$65 for institutions) should be addressed to Dr. Ehrenreich at the above address.

Announced in *The New York Times* February 7th, 1992, on the Art Market Page, *The Journal of Art* subscribers will be getting a surprise. Instead of receiving the Rizzoli owned publication which folded after the December 1991 issue, they will receive the *Art Newspaper*, a two-year old British publication, which has purchased the subscription list and title from Rizzoli.



John Ross, the well-known photographer of Egyptian art, sent us this early postcard of the S.S. Fostat, the ARCE houseboat, when it was a private steamer in Thomas Cook's Nile fleet ca. 1925-1930.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE PRIVATE CHAPEL IN ANCIENT EGYPT

A Study of the Chapels in the Workmen's Village at El Amarna with Special Reference to Deir el Medina and Other Sites

by Ann H. Bomann

New York and London: Kegan Paul International
\$79.95 cloth

From the blurb:

This is an examination of the private votive chapel in ancient Egypt and its role in the life of the ordinary man. The work reflects the growing interest in settlement archaeology in Egypt, which is providing a wider and more balanced view of Egyptian society, concentrating on the ordinary citizens who formed the majority of the population, but had previously been largely neglected.

The study is based on the earliest extant examples of private chapels in the workmen's village at El Amarna, which date to the Eighteenth Dynasty. These are compared with later examples from the workers' settlement at Deir el Medina. The text examines the topographical layout, origins, purposes, development, architecture and distinguishing features of these hitherto little-known cult structures that served a vital function in the religious and funerary life of Egypt's commoners.

Bomann shows how the design of private chapels was influenced by the layout of the state temples but contained unusual elements apparently borrowed from Eastern Mediterranean architecture.

EGYPT: POLITICS AND SOCIETY 1945-90

by Derek Hopwood

Third Edition 1991, Routledge, Chapman and Hall
\$16.95 paper

From the blurb:

The second edition of this work rapidly established itself as a textbook for universities and colleges. The new edition brings it further up to date and places the achievements and failures of President Mubarak in context. The new period covered includes an examination of Egypt's role in the Gulf Crisis.

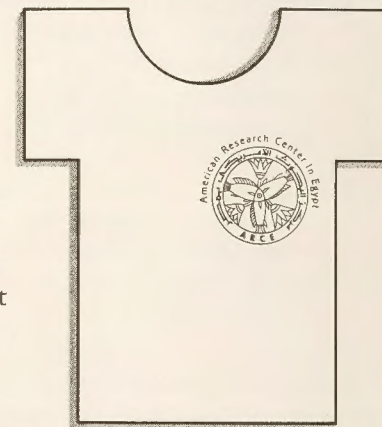
The book is aimed at those studying the problems of the non-Western world. Students of history and international relations will find it invaluable. Its simple and lucid style makes it easily accessible to the interested general reader.

The book is divided by topic and areas covered include: the political ideologies of Presidents Nasser and Sadat, the economic problems facing the nation, the role of Islam in politics, and society and Egyptian culture and literature.

Dr. Derek Hopwood is a Fellow of St. Antony's Col-

lege, Oxford and Director of its Middle East Centre. He lectures in Middle Eastern Studies and has travelled extensively in Egypt and the Middle East.

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EGYPTAIR OFFERS DISCOUNTS TO
ARCE MEMBERS

We are pleased to announce that EgyptAir, the national airline of Egypt, has renewed its agreement for 1991-92 to provide a 25% discount to all members of the American Research Center in Egypt on air fares from the United States to Egypt, and specifically from New York to Cairo.

Round trip air fares are as follows:

Two-month Excursion (minimum stay : 6 days):

November 1-March 31	\$1125
April 1-May 14	1331
May 15-September 30	1431
September 1-October 31	1331

Three-month Excursion (minimum stay: 14 days):

October 1-December 7	\$1622
January 14-May 14	1760
May 15-September 30	1800
December 8-January 13	1760

Basic Economy (good for a year): \$1461 one way. No stopovers allowed; \$1405 one way with stopovers.

Basic Business Class (good for a year), \$1621 one way. No extra charge for stopovers (but depends on mileage).

First Class (good for a year), \$2669 one way. No extra charge for stopovers (but depends on mileage).

The ARCE discount may be applied to all these fares. To qualify for them you need to show you are a member in good standing (by showing your membership card as a first step).

There are also available special Youth and Student fares, for which there is no ARCE discount. Call EgyptAir for those rates.

The day of departure determines the seasonal rates. You should note that airport taxes are additional.

Note also that these reduced tickets can be issued only by EgyptAir's Sales Office at Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019. The office managers will have on file samples of the ARCE membership card, which will qualify members for the discount. The discounts are *not* available from local travel agent.

ARCE is also prepared to write a letter confirming your membership, if needed. Contact us if there is a problem.

We are also asked to alert you to the fact that all fares mentioned above can be changed without prior notice, considering they are controlled by international committee.

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ARCE REPORTS

1. *Quseir al-Qadim 1978: Preliminary Report*. D. S. Whitcomb and J. H. Johnson. 1979. Pp. 352, 57 figures, 89 plates. Paper. \$15.50
2. *Mendes I. R. K. Holz, D. Stieglitz, D. P. Hansen, E. Ochsenchlager*. 1980. Pp. xxi + 83, 40 plates, indexes. Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-02-3. \$45.00
4. *Cities of the Delta, Part 1: Naukratis: Preliminary Report on the 1977-78 and 1980 Seasons*. W. Coulson, A. Leonard, Jr. 1981. Pp. xiv + 108, 46 illus., 10 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-080-4. \$16.00
5. *Cities of the Delta, Part 2: Mendes: Preliminary Report on the 1979 and 1980 Seasons*. K. L. Wilson. 1982. Pp. xiii + 43, 35 illus. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-083-9. \$14.50
6. *Cities of the Delta, Part 3: Tell el-Maskhuṭa: Preliminary Report on the Wadi Tumilat Project 1978-1979*. J. S. Holladay, Jr. 1982. Pp. x + 160, 3 foldouts, 46 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-084-7. \$22.25
7. *Quseir al-Qadim 1980*. D. S. Whitcomb, J. H. Johnson. 1982. Pp. 418. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-112-6. \$23.50
8. *Fustāṭ Expedition Final Report. Vol. 1: Catalogue of Filters*. George T. Scanlon. 1986. Pp. x + 153, 24 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-936770-13-9. \$23.50
Cloth. \$32.50
9. *Archaeological Investigations at El-Hibeh 1980: Preliminary Report*. Robert J. Wenke. 1984. Pp. xii + 142, 12 plates. LC 84-050291. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-154-1. \$23.50
Cloth. ISBN 0-89003-155-X. \$32.50
10. *The Tomb Chamber of HSW the Elder: The Inscribed Material at Kom el-Hisn, Part 1: Plates. Ancient Naukratis, Volume 3*. David P. Silverman. 1989. Pp. ix + 146 (78 photos, 114 line figs., 2 foldouts). Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-17-1. \$29.50
11. *Fustāṭ Expedition Final Report, Volume 2: Fustāṭ-C*. Władysław Kubiak and George T. Scanlon. 1989. Pp. x + 101 (68 photos, 45 line figs., 6 foldouts, color frontispiece). Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-21-X. \$32.50
12. *Deir el-Ballas: Preliminary Report on the Deir el-Ballas Expedition, 1980-1986*. Peter Lacovara. 1990. Pp. x + 67 (including figures) + 17 plates + 5 plans in pocket. Cloth. ISBN 24-4. \$29.50

ARCE CATALOGS

1. *The Luxor Museum of Ancient Egyptian Art Catalogue*. James F. Romano and others. 1979. Pp. xv + 219, 16 color plates, 169 illus. Cloth. ISBN 0-913696-30-7. \$20.00
2. *A Catalogue of the Scientific Manuscripts in the Egyptian National Library, Part I: A Critical Handlist of the Scientific Collections*. D. A. King. 1981. Pp. xx + 781 (Arabic), xviii + 18 (English). Paper. \$40.00
3. *Catalog of the Islamic Coins, Glass Weights, Dies and Medals in the Egyptian National Library, Cairo*. N. D. Nicol, R. el-Nabarawy, J. L. Bacharach. 1982. Pp. xxviii + 314 (English); xv (Arabic); 28 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-114-2. \$39.50
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